REPORTED FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER

At 12 o'clock on Monday last the Democratic National Convention commenced its session in the Universalist Church, Calvert street, Baltimore. The State Delegates met at various places at an earlier hour for consultation and organization.

The arrangements for the admission and conve-At 12 o'clock on Monday last the DEMOCRATIC NA-

The arrangements for the admission and convenience of the Delegates and the Reporters for the should desire to be keard on the main question before the press were admirably made by the committee ap- whole body of delegates, in relation to the merits of the conpointed for that purpose, for which they deserve troversy existing in the State of New York. They desired, great credit.

galleries were thrown open, and the rush for seats investigate and report upon the facts. was so great that every one was quickly occupied. At 12 o'clock precisely the meeting was called to order by Mr. W. B. LATSHAW, of Illinois, and the

Convention temporarily organized by calling Judge J. S. BRYCE, of Louisiana, to the Chair, and ap-pointing Mr. SAMUEL TREAT, of Missouri, Seretary.
The Chairman briefly acknowledged the honor conferred upon him, and then called upon the Rev.

THEOFHILUS FISK to address the Throne of Grace before the Convention proceeded with any of its business. After the devotional exercises-Mr. WHEELER, of North Carolina, submitted a resolu

tion to the effect that a committee of one from each State be appointed by the delegates from the various States to report the number of delegates in attendance, and to examine the validity of credentials.

Mr. CONE, of Georgia, moved three resolutions as a substitute for the foregoing, in order, he said, to make the resolation conform to the action of the Convention of 1844. The substitute proposed the appointment of a committee to examine the credentials, and to report to the Convention the number of votes to which each State was entitled, as well as the number and names of the delegates who are entitled to seats in the Convention; also, that the committee consist of one mem-ber from each State, except the State of New York, and that two memoers should be appointed from that State—one by each set of delegates; and that the States be now called for the purpose of making such appointments.

These propositions gave rise to a long and exciting debate.

Mr. CONE said there were two sets of delegates from New York, both of whom claim to be the representatives of the Democracy of that State, and therefore it became necessary, as in all deliberative bodies, that the Convention should know who of right ought to participate in its action before it proceeded to business. In answer to a question whether the com-mittee should pass upon the New York case, he said he proposed that the committee should take such action as they thought proper; either that one set of delegates, or both, or neither, sliculd have seats in the Convention, after having had all the evidence before them.

To this it was objected that such a course might prevent the

great difficulty in this case. The committee proposed could

gation from New York should refuse to act on that committee, and to appear before it in another character.

Mr. HANNEGAN, from Indiana, said he supposed they

and all come together for consultation in a spirit that would and all come together for consultation in a spirit that would lead to harmonious action, but they had started too fast. He be-lieved they should first adopt rules for the government of the body, and for the purpose of moving a resolution to adopt the rules of the House of Representatives, he moved to lay the ending resolution on the table.

The CHAIRMAN put the question, and declared that the

motion was rejected.

Mr. HANNEGAN said, as his resolution met with so

nuch opposition, he would propose another preliminary quession, viz. to ascertain how many would resist it, and for that purpose he would withdraw his motion to lay on the table.

To this there was a loudly expressed objection; and it was nsisted that the motion could not be withdrawn, inasmuch as be action of the meeting had taken it out of the power of he mover, and this view was sustained by the Chair.

Mr. HANNEGAN then proposed to offer another motion, to the effect that before proceeding to business every indivial in the Convention should openly pledge himself to abide by its decision.

The CHAIRMAN. That is out of order pending this

Mr. HANNEGAN. I move to lay the resolution and the ent on the table, that I may make such a motion. The CHAIRMAN put the question, and declared it carried. Mr. HANNEGAN then sent his resolution to the Chair, chich proposed that every delegate present, and every person laiming to be a delegate, should pledge himself to support the nee of this Convention, and to use every honorable and neans to secure his election.

Mr. PRESTON KING (Barnburner) said they should st ascertain who were members. The seat which he-claimed re he understood was contested; and, therefore, he should tain from voting until his right to it was decided.

Mr. CONE protested against the proceeding of the gentle-san from Indiana, (Mr. HANNEGAN.) The Convention must who was competent to act. Before rules or es were voted upon, they must know who were authorad to represent the people in the Convention, and none oths had a right to set. The adoption of rules was an importtter, for it might control the nomination, as it had done bygone times. Were they, then, to allow any body of on the adoption of rules who might not be au be admi zed to act here at all ? He thought they had got the art before the horse altogether. They were now but a meet-

ention; and how, then, could this meeting pledge itself the gentleman from Indiana proposed? Mr. YANCEY, of Alchama, moved to lay the motion of e gentleman from Indiana on the table, which was agreed to.

Mr. Coxx's resolution was then taken from the table, and

on it the question sgain recurred. ne every State in the Union ; for, though in their own | State to nominate its officers. me they might neutralize each other, in another case they Mr. BOYD announced that the Committee on Credenrey might neutralize each other, in another case they coalesce and do that which would be unjust to another. He thought the contesting parties should appear before maintee to advocate their claim, but not be members of ving the Convention to decide who were entitled to seats.

Mr. Senater HANNEGAN was called upon to address the Mr. Senater HANNEGAN was called upon to address the convention to decide who were entitled to seats. leaving the Convention to decide who were entitled to feats.
Some discussion arose, in which Messra. CAMBRELNG, PRESTON KING, YANCEY, TOUCEY, and

ANTOUL took part, in the course of which they comp haste on the part of the Chair in declaring Mr. Cong's adopted; and the result was that it was you ed and sgain brought before the meeting.

therefore, that the resolutions should be so modified as to afford The Old Hunker delegates from New York that opportunity, and to confine the investigation of the comwere the first at the place of general meeting. Be-fore 11 o'clock (the time of meeting being 12) they entered the church in a body, and took the seats assigned to them. Some forty minutes afterwards other delegates began to drop in separately, each being admitted by a ticket issued by the Committee of Arrangements, the delegates previously registering their names at the committee room.

The Virginia delegates appeared in large numbers—Accomac county alone, as it was understood, having eleven representatives.

The Barburners' delegation from New York, headed by C. C. Cambrelleng, Esq., entered about following the content of the case by a committee. [Great impatience was manifested, and one gentleman moved the previous question, but as Mr. T. had the floor it was ruled out of order.] He could not consent to have so important a question decided by technical artifice or caucus prejudgment. He expressed his regret that the Convention should not have gladly listened to him in so weighty a matter. He hoped there was no intention to drive the great State of New York out of the Convention. He then repeated that they (the Barnburners') desired to be heard on the main question before assigned to them. Some forty minutes afterwards they should object to the decision of the case by a committee. fifteen minutes before 12 o'clock, at which time the the Convention, and were willing that the committee should

> Mr. DICKINSON, of New York, (Old Hunker,) said he hoped the gentleman from New York would so modify his suggestion as that his (Mr. D.'s) friends should have other unsel at the bar of the Convention than the gentleman (Mr. TILDEN) or his friends. [Laughter.]

Mr. GONE accepted a suggestion made by Mr. YANGET to xcept the New York delegates from the committee.

Mr. PRESTON KING (Barnburnet) also preclaimed that was unwilling that the committee should decide the contest between the two sets of delegates from New York, but they would submit it to the Convention.

Mr. BRIGHT, of Indiana, thought the question could be settled by the adoption of the amendment of the gentleman from Georgia ; but if this Convention was to take all the conflicting facts and act upon them, they should sit here ten days without an organization. The question was, which set of delegates should represent the Demecracy of New York? Let the committee consider the question; then let the delegates be heard at the bar of the Convention for a reasonable ength of time, and the Convention could then decide. Believing that the amendment of the gentleman from Georgia would answer every purpose, he moved to lay the motion of Mr. TILDEN on the table ; which was agreed to, (though, in ct, the motion had not been formally presented.)

Mr. PRESTON KING rose to speak, but he was called Mr. BRIGHT, who insisted that he had not only moved to

y on the table, but for the previous question.

The CHAIRMAN so decided. Mr. PRESTON KING contended that the Chair had given im the floor, and he had proceeded to make some remarks. After some discussion the point was vielded, and

Mr. P. KING was allowed to proceed. He said the que ion was in a nutshell, and the case, in his judgment, would not take one hour in its decision, when the facts were known; but it was a monstrous proposition that this great question should be referred to a committee. He asked if this Convention intended to dispose of this question by caucus consultation elsewhere? He could tell gentlemen that there had been apprehensions in New York that such would be the result, though he should not arrive at such a conclusion until he saw some reason to do so. [Mr. K., in the course of these reorganization of the Convention for several days, and it was suggested that a separate committee should consider that subject. In this suggestion Mr. Cambellene, one of the Barnburners, concurred.

Mr. CONE and the New York case should be acted upon before the Convention could adopt rules. In 1844 one imbefore the Convention could adopt rules. In 1844 one important rule was that which required a two thirds vote for a nomination, and it was proper that New York should have a voice on that question, and therefore the difficulty in relation to New York should be first settled, that the voice of that Bate might be heard.

Mr. DICKINSON, from New York, did not anticipate great difficulty in this case. The committee proposed could be proposed could be should they, as the regular and rightful delegates from New York, come here and permit any body to take their papers, go away, then come back, and neglect to ascertain their rights? They should not do so. They desired to be heard on the facts in the Convention.

Mr. DICKINSON, of New York, said the very atmosphere about them political and otherwise admitted to the committee of the delegates; but we will be a sked that the committee might report to the Convention.

The pending resolution simply required the committee to examine the credentials and report the names of the delegates; but we will be a sked that the committee might report to the Convention.

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great difficulty in this case. The committee proposed could report, in part: they could report on all but the New York delegates, and continue the consideration of that case, which would give it the advantage of a special committee, which some gentlemen preferred. He assured the Convention that this course would be satisfactory to his friends, (the Hunkers,) and they would also concur in an agreement that both dele-

the following committee was appointed by the State delega-tions—neither delegation from New York being represented

Maine-Charles Andrews. New Hampshire—Richard Jenness. Massachusetts—Robert Rantoul, jr. Vermont—Levi B. Vilas. Rhode Island—Dutee J. Pearce. Connecticut—James T. Pratt. New Jersey—Garret D. Wall. New Jersey—Garret D. Wall.
Pennsylvania—W. T. Rogers.
Delaware—William H. Ross.
Maryland—Benjamin C. Howard.
Virginia—Thomas H. Bayly.
North Carolina—Robert Strange.
South Carolina—J. M. Commande.
Georgia—M. H. McAllister. Alabama—William Acklin.
Florida—R. J. Mores.
Mississippi—A. G. McNutt.
Louisiana—W. G. Kendall. Arkansas-Solon Borland. dissouri-James M. Hughes Tennessee-Hopkins L. Turney. Kentucky-John W. Stevenson. Iowa-James Clarke. Wisconsin-J. Brown. Illinois-M. McConnell Ohio-A. G. Egerton. Indiana-William P. Bryant.

Texas-L. V. Evans. Michigan-Alexander H. Redfield. Michigan—Alexander H. Acquess.

Mr. MOSES, from Florida, begged permission to state that, having expressed an opinion in the New York case, he desired to make it known, so that objection might be made to desired to make it known, so that objection might be made to desired to make it known, so that objection might be made to desired to make it known, so that objection out of his serving on the committee, if any gentleman thought pro-per to object. He said be had expressed the opinion out of doors, (as we understood him,) that the Barnburners had thrown a firebrand into the party. [He was loudly called to order, and directed to take his seat, but he afterwards proceed-

ed in an impressioned manner to explain.]

Some conversation ensued, which resulted in his asking to be excused from serving on the committee, which the Convention refused; but he stated that neither he nor his colleagues should serve on the committee, though they would not cord ally with the Convention.

act cord ally with the Convention.

A communication from the Jackson Democratic Association of Washington (D. C.) was laid before the Convention, containing resolutions of that body appointing five Delegates to the Convention, and asking, as an act of courtesy, that they

There were loud cries of "No," "No," and a motion to lay it on the table, but ultimately the communication was re-ferred to the Committee on Credentials, with instructions to award the delegates from the District of Columbia seats as

onerary members.

The Convention then adjourned to 5 o'clock.

SESSION OF MONDAY EVENING.

The Convention re-assembled at 5 o'clock, on Monday evening, and adopted a resolution to pro-Mr. DRAKE, of Onio, objected to giving New York two ceed to its permanent organization by the appointlegates on the committee. He considered this a question ment of a Committee of one Delegate from each

Mr. Senater HANNEGAN was called upon to address the Convention. He teck the stand in obedience to the call, and addressed the Convention at some length. He spoke of his determination to station the nominees of the Convention, and then of the general principles of the party. He also alluded to the progress of Republicanism in Europe in imitation of the Republic of Thirty States, soon to be enlarged by New in the Republic of Thirty States, soon to be enlarged by New in the Republic of Thirty States, soon to be enlarged by New in the Republic of Thirty States, soon to be enlarged by New in the Republic of Thirty States, soon to be enlarged by New in the Republic of Thirty States, soon to be enlarged by New in the Republic of Thirty States, soon to be enlarged by New in the Republic of Thirty States, soon to be enlarged by New in the Republic of Thirty States, soon to be enlarged by New in the Republic of Thirty States, soon to be enlarged by New in the property of the point that when they voted they should have some sort of order in this respect, and he raised as a question of order the point that when they voted they should do so by States.

Mr. YANCEY withdrew his motion to lay upon the table.

Mr. CONE proceeded, amidst much interruption, to speak in support of his resolution; and a discussion arose respecting the manner in which that should be decided, whether by States or per capita. An attempt was made to stop the discussion in the process of the convention and they should have some sort of order the point that when they voted they should do so by States.

Mr. YANCEY withdrew his motion to lay upon the table.

Mr. CONE proceeded, amidst much interruption, to speak in support of his resolution; and a discussion arose respecting the manner in which that should be decided, whether by States.

the meeting.

The Committee on Credentials having returned, Mr. HOW-ARD, of Maryland, their chairman, reported in part. The report, he said, contained the names of all the delegates to the Convention who are entitled to seats, except the State of New York; and he said he was instructed by the committee to ask leave, for the further investigation of that matter, to continue to sit during the sitting of the Convention. The report was read, and several delegates called for the

nestion on its adoption.

Mr. HOWARD said the report stated two things in obedience to the instructions given to the committee. First, the number of votes to which each State was entitled; and, secondnumber of votes to which each State was entitled; and, secondly, who were the members of this Convention. In relation to the first point, the committee had reported that South Carolina was entitled to nine votes; and, in relation to the second, that Mr. COMMANDER was entitled to his seat. The credentials of that gentleman came from the people and were as undoubted as those of any gentleman present. How many votes that gentleman should give was not now the question before the Convention. The question was as to the adoption of the report, which said that the gentleman from South Carolina was entitled to his seat; and could any gentleman doubt that? Could it be doubted? The question as to the number of Could it be doubted? The question as to the number of votes which the gentleman should give did not now arise. It must be decided when it should come up and not now. When they should have adopted that report they would only say that Mr. COMMANDER was entitled to a seat in this body; they would say nothing more. hey would say nothing more. Mr. BRIGHT, of Indiana, wished to ask the delegate from

Mr. BRIGHT, of Indiana, wished to sak the delegate from South Carolina what he understood his rights to be, and whether he expected to give nine votes or only one vote.

Mr. OOMMANDER said, in answering that question, it might be necessary to enter upon a statement of the circumstances under which he was sent to this Convention. A portion of the Democracy of South Carolina, believing that they had heretofore been on the wrong side of the question—believing that they had heretofore been on the wrong side of the question—believing that they had here to be the wrong side of the question—believing that they had here to be supposed to the wrong side of the question—believing that they had been too long side of the question—believing that they had been too long side of the question—believing the state of the supposed themselves. had heretofore been on the wrong side of the question—believing that they had been too long asleep—aroused themselves from their alumbers and determined to hold a meeting at large, and consequently a publication was made calling upon the 4th Congressional district, and inviting the whole State to meet with them and join in their action on the subject. A large meeting, assembled in Georgetown, the largest he ever witnessed in that district, and he was nominated at that meeting to represent the 4th Congressional district, and, if no other representative should be present, he was to cast the vote of the whole State. [Applause.] He stated facts. He submitted his case on his credentials. Let them be brought up before the Convention. That was all he asked; but he would warn the Democratic party to be careful how they acted on this case. on his credentials. Let these selections of his case vention. That was all he asked; but he would warn the Democratic party to be careful how they acted on this case. The State of South Carolina has been somewhat astray, and the action of this Convention on this subject was of much importance in relation to her future position. He knew the sentiment of the people of South Carolina. He was a man of the people. The people sent him here. He was the representative of the people of South Carolina, whose voice he sentative of the people of South Carolina, whose voice he retreated them to kear. He was perfectly willing to submit to the Convention the number of votes he should give. He claimed one. It was his right; and he believed a much importance of the pending resolution, inasmuch as he believed that the nomination would be controlled by it, and not only so, but that it would control the vote of the Democratic party in the state of New York. The Convention should hesitate in the adoption of such a resolution. It was highly improper that they should act upon it now, too, because the great State of New York—a State casting more votes than any other in this Union—was not yet represented here, and her vote might decide the election. He thought it would be proper to post-claimed one. It was his right; and not only that the nomination would be controlled by it, and not only that the nomination would be controlled by it, and not only that the nomination would be controlled by it, and not only that the nomination would be controlled by it, and not only that the nomination would be controlled by it, and not only that the nomination would be controlled by it, and not only that the nomination would be controlled by it, and not only that the nomination would be controlled by it, and not only that the nomination would be controlled by it, and not only that the the people of South Carolina. He was a man of the people of South Carolina. He was a man of the people of South Carolina has been somewhat astray, and the that the nomina represented in part. There were two or three districts in North Carolina which were not represented, and if he did not cast the whole vote for South Carolina, the votes for those two or three Congressional districts in North Carolina could not be cast. It was the same in relation to Mississippi. One Congressional district of that State had taken no action on the subject, and if the Convention acted on his case they would have to act on that also. He heard many credentials read in

the committee, but he knew of none that in any degree bere a better impress of the people's will than his did. Mr. REEDER from the committee on the subject, reposted the following list of officers:

President.

ANDREW STEVENSON, of Virginia. Vice Presidents. Vice Presidents.

Maine—Robert P. Dunlap.
New Hampshire—John H. Steel.
Massachusetts—C. W. Chapin.
Vermont—Ira Davis.
Rhode Island—B. B. Thurston.
Connecticut—Isaac Toucey. New York -- Garrett D. Wall. Pennsylvania-J. G. Jones. Delaware—Samuel P. Davis. Maryland—Benjamin C. Howard. Virginia—E. P. Scott. North Carolina—W. N. Edwards. South Carolina—J. C. Commander. Georgia-C. McDonald. Alabama—John A. Winston Florida—John C. McGehee. Mississippi-Powhattan Ellis. Arkansas A. T. Rainey. Missouri-Gus. M. Bowers Tennessee-Thomas Martin Kentucky-Lewis Saunders Iowa-James Clarke. Wisconsin-John P. Helfenstein Illinois-R. W. English. Indiana-E. G. English. Ohio-John Carwell. Texas-Thomas J. Rusk

Michigan-Austin E. Wing. For Secretaries. Missouri—Samuel Treat. Ohio—Joseph W. McCorkle. Mississippi—John Duncan. Pennsylvania—John Miller.
Indiana—John R. Jones.
New Hampehire—John S. Wells,
Tennessee—C. G. Eastman.
Connecticut—John C. Holland.

The report was adopted, and a committee of three delegates, consisting of Messrs. Green, of Massachusetts, Mc-Candless, of Pennsylvania, and Kaupman, of Texas, was appointed to wait upon Mr. Struknsox and inform him of

appointed to wait upon Mr. STEVENSON and inform him of his election.

The committee appointed to wait upon Mr. STEVENSON returned and reported that they had been unable to find him.
[Laughter.] They therefore asked leave to report to-morrow

Leave was granted, and the Convention eljourned to meet on Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock.

MORNING SESSION OF THESDAY.

The Convention reassembled on Tuesday morning, at 9 o'clock, and the committee appointed on Monday to wait upon the Hon. Andrew Stevenson, and apprize him of his election to the office of President of the Convention, reported that they had discharged that duty, and that he was now present to accept the office to which he had been elected.

The Hon. A. STEVENSON was introduced to the Convention by the President pro tem., and he addressed the body over which he was called upon to preside in a neat and eloquent address, in thich counselled them to be united and harmonious.

The Rev. Mr. PLUMMER, of the Presbyterian denomination, at the request of the President, then offered up a prayer as an appropriate commencement of th business of the day.

On motion of Mr. GREEN, of Massachusetts, the thanks of the Convention were given to Judge Barcs for the very able and impartial manner in which he had presided over the preliminary proceedings of the Convention.

Mr. CONE, with some preliminary observations, intro duced a resolution to the effect that each member of the Conntion, by retaining his seat, pledges himself to support the nominees of the Convention, and to use all honorable means Mr. YANCEY contended that the Convention was not yet

organized, for the delegates from New York were not yet admitted to seats in this body. It had not been determined which set of delegates, who were knocking at the doors of the Convention for admission, should be permitted to enter. If, then, this resolution should be adopted, it would not apply to the delegates from New York, because, when admitted, they would have had no voice in its adoption, or in the consideration of its pr. pricty or impropriety. He moved that it be tald upon the table.

A DELEGATE from Alabama hoped, in the adoption of A DELEGATE from Alabama hoped, in the adoption of questions, they who came from the smaller States would not be put down by acclamation. The delegates from Alabama were unfavorably situated; besides, they had weak lungs, and, with the exception of Mr. Yancer, were very modest men, [laughter,] and they had no chance to represent fairly their State when the votes were given "by sound." He hoped they should have some sort of order in this respect, and he mised as a question of order the point that when they voted

n the proceedings of this Convention, the vote shall be taken by States, each State to be entitled to the number of votes to which such State is entitled in the electoral college, without regard to the number of delegates in attendance; the manner in which the votes of the States are given to be decided by

each delegation for itself.

Mr. MORTON, of Massachusetts, next moved that the Convention be governed in its proceedings by the rules of the Democratic Convention of 1844;

This was the cause of great trouble to the Convention. Some gentlemen would not consent to vote for any code of laws until they knew what they were, and the reading was demanded amidst great confusion.

Mr. I. E. MORSE, of Louisiana, expressed the desire that

the Convention should vote on the two-third rule, which was embraced in the pending motion, separately, and he suggested that all the other rules should be first adopted for the government of the Convention. He proposed an amendment to that effect. Much conversation ensued, which Mr. G. W. JONES, of

Tennessee, attempted to terminate by moving the previous question; but the President apprized him again that, as the Mr. YANCEY read from the Dollar Globe the resolution

adopted in 1844, by which the Convention was governed, and be appealed to the gentleman from Louisiana to withdraw his amendment.

A division of the question was at length agreed upon, and two of the three pending resolutions were adopted, giving the Convention the rales of the House of Representatives for its

The question then recurred on the two-thirds rule, to which idment was offered by Dr. HUMPHRIES, of Mary

land, as follows:

Resolved, That a majority of all the votes of the Convention, cast in accordance with the electoral vote of each State here represented, shall be sufficient to nominate a candidate for the Presidency and Vice Presidency; and the individuals receiving such majority shall be declared unanimously nomi-nated for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States.

States.

Mr. SOLOMONS addressed the Convention on the imheard on this subject. If, without those delegates, they should reject the two thirds rule, what should they be saying to the ocracy of New York ? He suggested whether they could elect the nominees of this Convention without the State of New York. [Applause.] He moved to lay this subject on the table, that they might get at the New York case and set-

Mr. YANCEY said they could not delay the organization of this body in consequence of the unfortunate divisions in New York; if they were to do so they might wait two, three, four, or even five days before the question would be decided. He called upon the Convention to go on, fix its own platform, and if New York did not go with them, they could go on without her. [Great applause from the galleries.] They had some little excitement amongst themselves, but they could not well settle it by unsettling the old usages of the party. Ever since the Democratic party had met in convention they had had but one set of rules. The two-thirds rule was no novelty, and should they unsettle that usage for any, whether old or He conceived it was their duty to stand by the

platform which they had invariably adopted.

Mr. I. E. MORSE spoke of the effect of the two-thirds rule try, and on whom the people had expressed their opinions and preferences, and bringing in "outsiders." He thought they should organize, and not remain in a state of anarchy; and on that subject he illustrated his desire for the termination of the

Ohio, and chivalrie Worth, of New York.

		E COS+	with the same
Maine		9	-
New Hampshire	Section Control	6	
Massachusetts		10	
Vermont		1	5
Rhode Island		2	1
Connecticut	*******	6	
New Jersey	*******	7	_
Pennsylvania			96
Delaware	********	0	1
Maryland		-	
Virginia	*********	12	
North Carolina	•••••	11	
South Carolina		0	
Georgia		16	
Plorida			
Florida		0	
Alabama			115
Mississippi	********	0	
Louisiana		6	.,
Texas	*******	4	
Arkansas	*******	3	
Kentucky	********	12	
Ohio			23
Tennessee		13	
Indiana			
Illinois		9	
Michigan	*******	5	
Iowa		4	-
Miseouri		1	6
Wisconsin			. 4
			CHELLY.

Recapitulation : Yeas 175, nays 78; New York, absent not voted, 1. Total 290. Convention then took a recess until 5 o'clock.

175 .... 78

Mr. YANCEY was opposed to the amendment of the gentleman from Georgia, for it recognised two sets of delegates from New York as having seats here and on the committee, the rereby making them judges in their own case.

Mr. HANNEGAN suggested that neither set of delegates would agree to serve on the committee.

Mr. HANNEGAN suggested that neither set of delegates would agree to serve on the committee.

The debate was further continued by Mr. CONE, Mr. YANCEY, Mr. TOUCEY, Mr. Touce on the committee.

Mr. FILDEN, of New York, Caratic and, their chairman, reported in part. The debate search the receipting and disconting the degation which the committee on Credentials having returned, Mr. HOWARD, and Judge BRYCE, the President protection is specified to suggest to him how it was the meeting.

Mr. TOUCEY, Mr. TOUCEY, Mr. WHEELER, and Mr. BANKE, Committee on Credentials having returned, Mr. HOWARD, of Maryland, their chairman, reported in part. The debate was further continued by Mr. Committee.

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Mr. TILDEN, of New York, Caratic of the Committee of th plained that before entering upon an examination of the fact as to their right to seats, and before they had become men bers of the Convention, the committee should require t pledge themselves to abide by the decision of the Conv and to support its nominees; they say they should feel themsolves to be unworthy to represent the Democracy of New York if they could submit to a condition which impeaches the York if they could submit to a condition which impeaches the integrity of their representatives, and which would dishonor their State by subjecting its delegates to a condition which the Convention expressly declined to impose upon the delegates of any other State in the Union. Mr. H. next read a paper put in by the Old Hunkers, in which, after asking for a decision on the conflicting claims, they recognised the authority of the Convention to determine and settle the question of admissibility, and, relying upon the justice of the Convention shall make upon determining which delegation was entitled to the seats, and to support of the Democratic party.

the table without carrying the report with them.

Mr. BRIGHT. I want to lay them all on the table. He utimately withdrew his motion at the request of—

Ex-Governor BARTLEY, of Ohio, who offered the following:

Whereas two sets of delegates have appeared and claimed to represent the Democracy of New York; and whereas to discriminate between the rights of the two is a delicate and participate in the Convention shall make upon determining which delegation was entitled to the seats, and to support such nominees as shall be presented by the Convention for the support of the Democratic party.

Democratic party.

Mr. H. next rend a paper put in by Mr. Moses, a delegate from Florida, protesting, amongst other things, against the action of the committee, and denying its power to prescribe a test, or do any thing beyond examining the facts of the case and reporting them with or without the expression of an opinion on the merits of the claim of either party, to the Convention But the paper of Mr. Mosxs went beyond a protest against the proceedings of the committee, for he characterized the doctrines of the Barnburners as being repugnant to the spirit of the constitution of the United States, &c.

Mr. H. next read the following resolution which had been

agreed upon in committee :
Whereas, the Committee on Credentials having adopted resolution that it would not proceed to investigate the question of right to seats in the Convention between the two sets of elegates from the State of New York until each party should of right to seats in the Co sledge themselves to abide by the decision of the and to support the nominees of the Convention; and the Utica lelegation having refused to make such a pledge, and not aving presented their credentials; and the Syracuse delega-on having consented to make such a pledge— Resolved, That the Syracuse delegation be entitled to seats

in this Convention.

Mr. C. C. CAMBRELENG (Barnburner) rose and of tained permission to make a brief explanation. He said it was stated on the part of the Committee on Credentials that the Utica and Herkimer delogation had not presented their credentials. It was true they did not, but the reason was that the committee had dec ded that they would not consider them unless the delegation would submit to a test which had been prescribed for no other State, and they could not consent to come in on such terms. But he was now ready to submit their credentials to the Convention, and he a-ked the Conven-

ion to receive them.

The PRESIDENT replied that they could only be received at this time by upanimous consent, but a future opportunity would present itself, of which the gentleman from New York

would present itself, of which the gentleman from New York could avail himself to present them.

Mr. TOUCEY, of Connecticut, in a speech which had evidently a powerful influence on the Convention, moved to recommit the report to the committee, with instructions to inquire into and report the facts. He alluded to the important position which New York occupies in this Confederacy of States, and to the late Governor, the Hon. Silas Whigher, who had sacrificed himself to promote the success of the no-mines of the Convention of 1844. He also alluded to the operation of the two-thirds rule in 1844, which was again enacted, by which another distinguished statesman of New York was defeated, and he inquired if New York was capaple of sustaining such sacrifices? What was it that she asked? To be heard. And she was entitled to it by every principle of justice. Should the Convention say to the De-mocracy of New York, or to half or two-thirds of them, You shall not send delegates here unless you will give konds for good behavior? For one, he was free to say that he stood there as the friend, the personal and political friend, of the three principal candidates whose claims were before the Convention and the country—Woodbury, Cass, and Buchanan; and he might go further and add, Dallas—and if his life and try, and on whom the people had expressed their opinions and preferences, and bringing in "outsiders." He thought they should organize, and not remain in a state of anarchy; and on that subject he illustrated his desire for the termination of the debate by saying that in Congress he had heard many speeches which changed his opinions, but none which changed his votes; nor did he suppose any man's vote would be changed here by prolonging the debate.

Mr. BOWDON, of Alabama, in an impassioned speech, protested that Mr. Polk was not an "outsider." If Mr. Polk was an "outsider," who was an "insider." [Applause.] He enumerated several distinguished citizens of this country, and placed Mr. Polk in connexion with Jefferson and Jackson.

Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, followed in support of the views of Mr. Bownox. He thought the gentleman from Louisiana had made an unfortunate allusion to the manner in which the Democracy consummated its nomination in 1844, and he intimated that the Democracy would carry the standard of any of the many great men whose names were before the country, and all marked that the Democracy would carry the standard of any of the many great men whose names were before the country, and all and the might go further and add, Dallas—and if his life and health were spared, he would go into the election with all his ability whichever should receive the nomination; but he would tell the Convention that if, when he presented himself for admission to this Convention that if, when he presented himself for admission to this Convention that if, when he presented himself for admission to the would of him, he should have buttoned himself for admission to the Convention presenting a chalice to the lips of others that they were doing? Was one portion of the Convention presenting a chalice to the lips of others that they were doing? Was one portion of the Convention, whether the nominees were true of the Convention, whether the nominees were true of the Convention, whether the nominees were true of the Convention, whethe

TENDAY.
Thereby more fine against on the removement of the fine section of the se of the many great men whose names were before the country, to them by the constitution, would they then consent to take

the name of the Democracy that they had refused to apply the gag, and thus drive away from the doors of the Convention, unheard and with contumely, the Barnburner section of the Democracy of New York. Much as he was opposed to the principles and the state of affairs under which they had received their appointment, he would suffer his right arm to be severed from his body before he would unite in an effort to gag

them down, and refuse to listen to what they might have to The committee, in presuming to exact a pledge or test of The committee, in presuming to exact a pledge or test of the opposing delegations, had transcended their powers and acted in an anti-democratic spirit. He was willing to submit to any test in regard to the great principles of Democracy, but if tests were to be applied in regard to men it was a De-mocratic doctrine he had yet to learn, and rather than submit to it, like the gentleman from Connecticut, (Mr. Toucky,) he would button up his coat, take his hat in hand, and turn his back on the Convention and its tests. He desired to sub mit to the Convention a resolution expressive of his views, as an amendment to the pending resolution, to the effect that this Convention, being a voluntary association of the Democracy, it had no right to sit upon the conflicting claims of the several delegations from New York, the Democracy of which State must decide for itself which delegation were its rightful repre-

sentatives.
In concluding, Mr. Y. made some remarks at which umbrage was taken by Mr. Foreman, of Georgia, as referring to a private coversation, and for a few moments the Couven-tion was thrown into an excitement which baffled the most strenuous efforts of the Chair to obtain order. Mr. HANNOAN placed himself between the gentleman from Alabama and the gentleman from Georgia in the siste in front of the President's seet to prevent any collision, and other

their credentials on any other terms, what right had they to demand any conditions of this Convention?

Mr. BRIGHT, of Indiana, wished to get directly to the Mr. Dictory, of indiana, wished to get directly to the business before the Convention, and he therefore would move to lay the amendments on the table that they might hear the delegations from New York.

The PRESIDENT. You cannot lay the amendments on

the table without carrying the report with them.

Mr. BRIGHT. I want to by them all on the table. He

the votes of every other State be relatively increased, so that each State shall be entitled to double the number of votes it would cast in the Electoral College.

This substitute was received with mingled shouts and laughter, and was finally withdrawn.

Mr. DIUKINSON, of the Barnburner delegation, then

arose to address the Convention, but was interrupted by a member on the ground that he had no more right to speak

than any Democrat out of doors.

The motion was then renewed that the report of the Committee on Credentials and the accompanying papers, with the various amendments submitted, be laid upon the table. The motion prevailed, and the whole matter was accordingly laid on the table. The following resolution was offered by a member from

Resolved, That the two contending delegations from New York be heard before the Convention by two speakers on each

side, each speaker not to occupy more than one hour.

It was afterwards understool that each party should be heard by as many speakers as they might choose, provided they did not exceed the length of time allotted to each dele-

The Convention then, about half-past seven o'clock, adjourned until 9 o'clock on Wednesday

SESSION OF WEDNESDAY MORNING.

Immediately after the Convention was called to order on Wednesday morning, the PRESIDENT announced that if the gentlemen from New York had determined on the course of proceeding in their case, the Convention was now ready to hear them in defence of their respective claims to seats in.

Mr. MEADE inquired of the Chair whether, under the rules of the House of Representatives, adopted yesterday, the Democratic members of Congress in attendance as essiers to the Convention were not entitled to seats on the floor?

The CHAIR not seeming inclined to give such an inter-

retation to the rules—
Mr. MEADE submitted a motion that members of Congress be admitted; which motion was afterwards so modified as to assign seats in the gallery to the gentlemen named, and to extend the same privilege to the members of the Maryland

State Democratic Convention.

Mr. KETPLEWELL objected to the propriety of this motion. The Democracy of the city of Beltimore had been ex-cluded from their position in the galleries. A regard for the safety of those who were authorized to act for the Democracy of the nation had induced them, on the mere invitation of a single decate, promptly and cheerfully to relinquish their right to witness the proceedings. He hoped that no invidious distinction was now to be made by admitting more dignified persons to the same places. He therefore desired, before a vote should be taken on the pending motion, that a committee should be appointed to examine and report whether the galleries could be safely occupied by the masses in attendance. Mr. K. submitted such a motion.

Some remarks followed by two or three gentle

which the whole subject was laid on the table.

Mr. CAMERON then moved to admit a certain revolu-

Mr. CAMERON then moved to admit a certain revolutionary soldier who was at the door. An amendment followed to admit all the revolutionary soldiers who might desire to visit the Convention. Neither of these propositions were adopted, but how they were disposed of the Reporter cannot state with certainty.

The New York controversy was then called up.

Mr. DICKINSON opened the case on the part of the Hunker delegation, and occupied an hour in explanation of the grounds which entitled that delegation to be received in the Convention. He commented on the benefits and importance of organization, without which he maintained that the Democracy would be overthrewn by the association of wealth and rank and power. He then, after alluding to the battles of the Democracy with the United States Bank, Federalism, of the Democracy with the United States Bank, Federalism Democracy of New York. He denied the orthodoxy of the

question.

The last hour appropriated to the discussion belonged to the Barnburners, and was occupied by Messrs KING, DOOLIT-TLE, and CAMBRELENG.

Mr. KING maintained that the Barnburners were entitled to their scats not only as Democrats, but because they were appointed according to the ancient usage of that party in New York. He said that he and his friends were not in favor of that construction of the constitution which carried slavery into free territory. They were uncompromisingly opposed to it. He read resolutions of the Democracy of Ohio and New Hamp-hire which sustained the rame views, and asked if such sentiments were to be tolerated in those States and repudiated in New York. He warned the Convention that if New York was thus treated the Democratic party would be disbanded. Virginia, Georgia, and Florida had resolved that they would support no man for President who was not opposed to the Wilmot proviso. If those States could pass resolves taking one side of the question with propriety, why might not other States assume the other side? He his Convention attempted to carry out the principle assumed by some of the Southern States, he warned them that the Democracy of the North would not sustain it. They would stand by the constitution and faithfully regard all its compromises, but beyond this there would not go.

Mr. DOOLITTLE next spoke. So far as his remarks apply to questions of general interest, he sustained the views expressed by Mr. Kino. The cause of the Barnburners was closed by—

Mr. CAMBRELENG, who invoked the Convention no to introduce any more new tests in the Democratic creed, which must prove destructive to the party, both at the South and at the North. He said that success would not crown their efforts in the North if they supported the views advanced by